

Parliamentary Support for Climate Action

Integration of SDG 13 into the National Agenda



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What is SDG 13?

Overview



- **SDG 13: “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.”**
- Footnote: “Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.”
- SDG 13 is comprised of 5 indicators and 8 subindicators.
- The Indonesian government and parliament are committed to integrate SDG 13 into cross-sectoral national action for climate change mitigation.



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development



Breaking down SDG 13

Climate-related hazards, natural disasters



13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
		13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
		13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

- Disaster management is handled by the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB), overseen by Commission VIII.
- Lessons learned: from September to October 2015, **daily estimated GHG emissions from fires in Indonesia surpassed average daily emissions from the entire US economy** (approximately 15.95 Mt CO₂ per day).
- Anticipating future crises: BNPB reported that per 22 August 2017, 538 hotspots (fires) have been detected (medium to high confidence), particularly escalating in West Kalimantan (193 spots) and Papua (143 spots).
- Haze is a prime example of how climate change engenders cross-sectoral ramifications (disaster management, geopolitics, environment, forestry and land use, law enforcement, etc.), which in turn necessitates cross-sectoral action.

Breaking down SDG 13

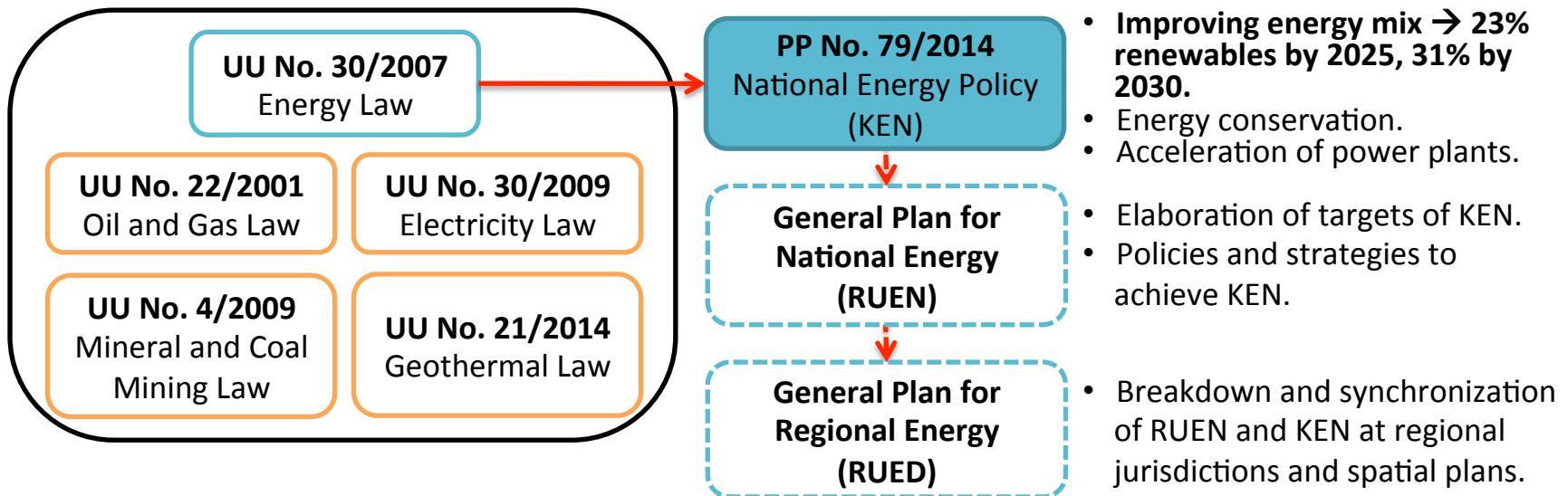
National policies, strategies, planning



13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
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SDG 13 → NDC → National policy, legislation

Outline of Indonesia's energy policy framework



Breaking down SDG 13

National policies, strategies, planning



INDONESIA'S NDC  **-29% (UNCONDITIONAL)**
-41% (CONDITIONAL)

	Sector	GHG Emissions in 2010 (Million Tons of CO ₂ e)	GHG Emissions in 2030 (MtCO ₂ e)			GHG Emissions Reduction				Average Annual Growth BAU (2010–2030)	Average Growth 2000–2012*
						MtCO ₂ e		% of total BAU			
			BAU	CM1	CM2	CM1	CM2	CM1	CM2		
1	Energy	453.2 (33.97%)	1,669 (58.17%)	1,355 (66.61%)	1,271 (71.12%)	314	398	11%	14%	6.7%	4.5%
2	Waste	88 (6.59%)	296 (10.31%)	285 (14.01%)	270 (15.10%)	11	26	0.38%	1%	6.3%	4%
3	IPPU	36 (2.69%)	69.6 (2.42%)	66.85 (3.28%)	66.35 (3.71%)	2.75	3.25	0.10%	0.11%	3.4%	0.1%
4	Agriculture	110.5 (8.28%)	119.66 (4.17%)	110.39 (5.42%)	115.86 (6.48%)	9	4	0.32%	0.13%	0.4%	1.3%
5	LULUCF**	647 (48.50%)	714 (24.88%)	217 (10.66%)	64 (3.58%)	497	650	17.2%	23%	0.5%	2.7%
	TOTAL	1,334	2,869	2,034	1,787	834	1,081	29%	38%	3.9%	3.2%

** Including peatland fire

* Including fugitive

CM1 = Counter Measure 1 (unconditional) **CM2** = Counter Measure 2 (conditional)

Breaking down SDG 13

Education, awareness, capacity



13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
		13.3.2	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

- In 2012, the Ministry of Environment issued a supplement for climate change education to teachers, integrating into curriculums in science, social science, civics, and language. The supplement also outlined practical steps for climate mitigation and adaptation within the schoolyard.
- **Collaborative involvement in formal and non-formal sectors:** Hans Seidel Foundation's "Handbook for Climate Change" for junior high school; the British Council's C4C (Climate For Classrooms) program for primary and secondary education; the Department of Agriculture's Climate Field School for farmers; the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG)'s guideline for climate change integration into curriculums; numerous programs and curriculum additions by the Ministry of Education and Culture.



Breaking down SDG 13

Funding climate action



13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
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Objective & Period	Amount Needed	
	IDR trillion	US\$ billion
Estimated resource envelope for emission reduction effort (per 2014)	37.8	3.7
List of Available Funds	Administered by	Type
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	UNFCCC	Multilateral
Adaptation Fund	UN	
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	UNFCCC	
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	The World Bank	
Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)	The World Bank	
Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	The World Bank	
Forest Investment Programme	The World Bank	
Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility (TLFF)	UN	Bilateral
National Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	UK and Germany	
Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)	Bappenas	
		Multi-donors National Channel

Breaking down SDG 13

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- **Parliamentary push:** conditions for international financial support should not be rigidly performance-based, but should include provisions for closely monitored and supervised up-front assistance.
- Lessons learned from ICCTF (multi-donors national channel): operationalization much slower than expected, very little international funding.
- Newest member on the block: Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility (TLFF) → TLFF Secretariat supported by UNEP/ICRAF.
 - US\$ 1–5 billion loan fund (TLLF) → long-term loans for **energy access to rural households & land restoration**.
 - US\$ 100 million grant fund (TLGF) → technical support & early stage costs for **renewable energy & sustainable agriculture**.

Breaking down SDG 13

Women, youth, local, marginalized



13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
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- Indonesia's NDC indicators are still being revised in order to adequately identify, involve, and mobilize small and medium enterprises as well as the informal sector for climate change adaptation and mitigation → currently too focused on large-scale industries.
- Illustration: the plastic recycling industry employs 300,000 people, outside of the hundreds of thousands of scavengers; 134 member enterprises of the Indonesian Plastic Recycling Association (ADUPI) are able to recycle 400,000 tons of plastic annually for domestic demand as well as export → **the government should capitalize, connect, and build capacity for climate action.**
- A circular economy (**reuse, refurbish, remanufacture, recycle** → **zero waste**) should replace the prevailing linear economy (**take, make, dispose** → **wasteful**).

Parliamentary outlook

Emphasizing green budgeting, action



LULUCF

Legal Reform, Peatland and Forest Governance, One Map, Moratorium, Information Systems Licensing, Peatland water canal

- Maintain and enhance forest carbon stocks through conservation, sustainable forest management and / or rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest land; and
- Provide benefits to increasing environmental services, biodiversity, and the welfare of local communities / indigenous peoples.

POWER

- Enhancing energy security & mitigating CO2 emissions: to secure strategic reserve, to improve efficiency in energy production & use, to increase reliance on non fossil fuels and to sustain the domestic supply of oil/gas (slower growth in fossil fuel-demand in oil/gas imports and in emissions).
- Proposed energy technology use, diffusion and deployment, increasing clean energy technologies.
- High Efficiency Power Generation: Clean Coal Technology, CHP Technology, etc.
- Energy Efficiency in Industrial sector & Equipments.

TRANSPORTATION

- The Adoption of European emission standards (Euro 4 on 2021 and Euro 5 on 2025)
- Switching Modes of Transport
- Low Sulfur Fuel and Low Emission Vehicle Policy (case study)
 - Diesel Fuel quality improvement: low sulfur (Beijing, Kunming, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Hong Kong, India, Brazil)
 - Use of alternative Fuel: Non – Oil (New Delhi)
 - Tightening New Vehicle Emission Standards (Several cities in China, India and Santiago)
 - Adoption of high taxes for high- emission passenger vehicles (New Delhi, India)
 - Scrapping Policy: Switching to Euro 4 car (Beijing)

HOUSE SUPPORT

1. Budget Support

- Green Budget Initiative
- Increasing Budget for adaptation and mitigation program and other Environment Function (currently at 1%);
- Inclusion of green infrastructure indicator into macroeconomic framework in preparation of State Budget;
- Fiscal Transfer;
- Fiscal Support

2. Legislation Support

- Climate Change Law
- Renewable Energy (Electricity) Law
- Circular Economy Law

The Green Economy Caucus

Promoting green legislation, collaboration



The GEC consists of members from 3 Parliamentary Commissions (Commission VII, Commission XI, and Commission I) and 5 different parties (Golkar, PDIP, Gerindra, HANURA and PAN).

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT

**RATIFICATION OF PARIS AGREEMENT IN
RECORD TIME**

**OVERSEEING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
NDC ACROSS THE MINISTRIES**

INITIATIVES & UNDERTAKINGS



COP 21:

**Parliamentary Forum at Pavilion Indonesia;
SSE Leaders Luncheon on Climate Change;
Parliamentary Meeting with Nordic States**

Bali Clean Energy Forum 2016

**Dialogue Series: Paris Agreement and the Way
Forward for Indonesia**

National Waste Day

**Innovative Finance Forum: Sustaining Indonesia's
Tropical Landscape**

GLOBE 1st Climate Change Summit, London

Climate Parliament Gathering, Shanghai, China

Climate Asia Report Launch

**REDD+ Workshop with UNORCID: Capacity Building
for Legislative Staff Members (4 batches)**

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The GEC with Andrew Mitchell (Global Canopy Programme), Pavan Sukhdev (GIST Advisory), and Setya Novanto (Chair of the Golkar Party Parliamentary Faction).



On February 21 2014, the Green Economy Caucus signed an MoU with GLOBE International.



GEC members, Dewi Coryati and Mercy Barends, elaborate during a legislative Q&A session.



GEC members, Aryo Djojohadikusumo and Satya Widya Yudha at the Parliamentary Forum in Pavilion Indonesia, COP 21.

The Green Economy Caucus

Promoting green legislation, collaboration

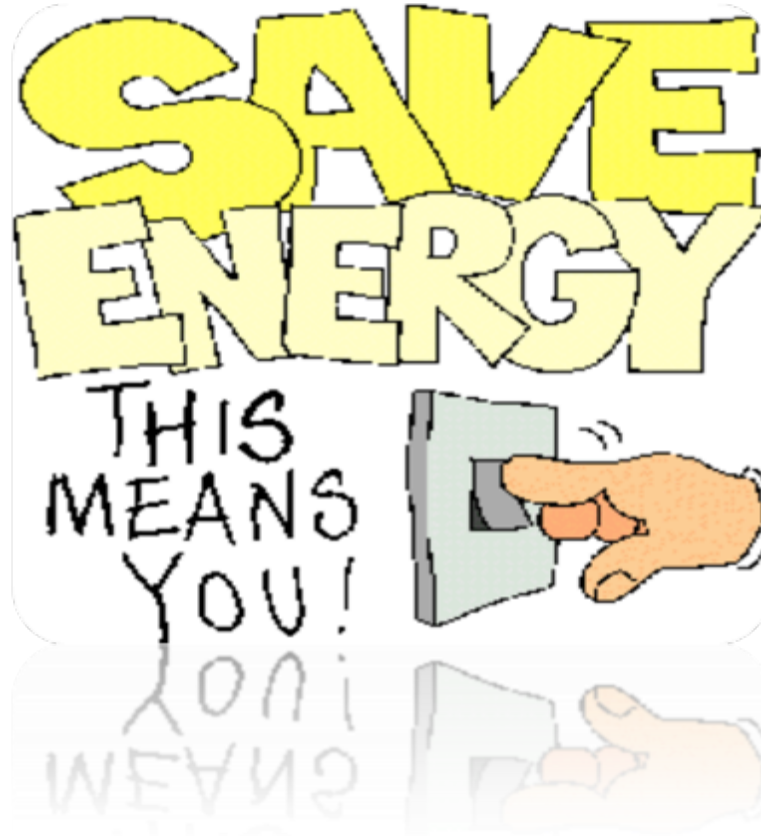


Chairmen of Commission VII and Chairman of the GEC ratify the Paris Agreement along with heads of various state ministries in a public session at the House of Representatives.



The GEC at the launching of the Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility (TLFF) with UN body leaders, government, parliament, key sector players.

THANK YOU



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